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A Little Book About Roses

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Dean Hole

1912

Read carefully before ordering

Why you should order early It is very much to your interest to have your order booked as soon after receipt of catalogue as possible.

On receipt of your order it is at once selected and placed in trench in cold storehouse, exactly as general stock is kept, where it remains until day of shipment. This not only assures you of receiving all the varieties you want, but the choicest stock as well. We can also give your order more careful attention than in the rush of the shipping season. Acknowledgment of the receipt of your order and remittance will at once be made.

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I ship by express, buyer to pay transportation charges. My roses, being dormant, require no soil about roots, are packed very lightly in moss, and are now entitled to a more favorable express rate than ever. To illustrate: The regular rate to St. Paul, Minn., is $4.50 per 100 lbs. Plants now go under the "General Special" rate, which, on the above basis is $3.00, and the charge for each parcel of plants is figured at this 100-lb. rate, with a minimum charge of 35 cents. Thus, a 15-lb. box or bundle of plants to St. Paul would cost 3 cents per pound, or 45 cents; whereas the same weight of ordinary merchandise would cost $1.10, being sent under a graduated scale.

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I can ship direct by Wells Fargo & Co. or U. S. Express, and via Erie; D., L. & W., or New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R. My nearness to New York City (16 miles) enables me to make quick connection with any shipping route.

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No charge for packing, except at 100 or 1,000 rate, when a minimum charge will be made to cover actual cost. No charge for delivery to transportation company.

Prices in this catalogue are net, and as low as goods of like quality can possibly be sold at. Remember that there is scarcely any article of merchandise in which the quality may differ so widely as in plants.

Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Express or P. O. Money Order, Check or Currency in Registered Letter, same to accompany order. Orders amounting to less than $1.00 must be accompanied by 10 cents additional to cost of plants.

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Guarantee. I guarantee that all plants sent by express will reach you in good, live, growing condition; but not knowing the handling or treatment they will receive, I cannot guarantee that none will die. My responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered into your hands. It will be found, however, that my stock is very much superior to so-called "guaranteed roses." Testimony on file proves this.

Complaints, if made immediately on receipt of goods, will be investigated, and, if due to any fault of ours, promptly satisfied.

A Personal Message

It is with a feeling of great satisfaction and gratitude that on this New Year's day of 1912 I sit down to write this annual and personal message to the many friends which this business has made and to the many more which I fondly hope are receptively waiting. These introductory messages have, I know, usually been somewhat different from what we have been accustomed to seeing preface a business enterprise, but their character is justified in that this business is also a "different" one from those which have preceded it.

I doubt very much if there ever was a like business which from the beginning enlisted so many friends, and while many new ones are being added yearly, one of the most pleasing phases of my efforts is to find that many of the early friends—those who encouraged and supported it in its infancy are still here and there saying a good word for us. In the rush of things it is simply impossible for me to express to you individually my gratitude, and so I must rely upon this general way of assuring you of my heartfelt appreciation. What this interest means to me may be gathered from the fact that each year now I get more orders from old patrons, their friends, and neighbors, than from new advertising, and, as a matter of record, nearly all of my largest orders thus originate.

Many of these friends, having taken a lively interest in my success will, I know, be pleased to learn that the year just passed was our banner one so far. I have not, it is true, become "rich," as the world counts riches, but success—at least riches—cannot always be measured in dollars and cents. A man is rich not necessarily in the amount or number of his worldly possessions, but rather in the degree of contentment he experiences in what he achieves and possesses. I am rich first of all in the confidence of the Rose and Peony buying public. I haven't purchased an automobile yet, it is true, but I have a beautiful mare who loves me and when she cannot get me there quick enough I mount my Harley-Davidson. As I spin along I am quite content and experience no feeling of envy for the man in the big touring car who, by force of might, may compel me to take to the side of the road.

The year 1911 has seen the erection of splendid new nursery and office buildings in which I take much pride. For the past three years we have been greatly and growingly cramped in the old quarters, but now we shall have for some time to come complete facilities for handling an ever-increasing business. It is true that this took all the profits—and a little more—but I feel confident that you will stand by me in the future as in the past and that at the end of another year the balance will again be on the right side of the ledger. So you see we are progressing—still climbing upward. The ascent has not been one of ease by any means; it has meant much self denial—much midnight oil. I have given much of myself to this business, but it has been a giving that, as Whittier expresses it, is gaining, for with me it has truly been a labor of love. To many it will doubtless seem that there is an unusual degree of personality in this business. Perhaps, there is, but I have been so absorbed in it and it has absorbed so much of me that I cannot tell myself where I end and the business begins.

Copyright, 1912, George H. Peterson

My greatest pride of achievement for the year, however, lies in the result of my efforts at rose growing on a new stock. This is bound, I am sure, to create an epoch in Rose growing, and as this subject is fully treated under that head on another page, I merely allude to it here.

Another progressive step is the colored cover this year, which is my first attempt in the color line. At this writing the actual printing of the cover has not been done, but if the performance of the printer equals his promise and the engraver's proof, I shall be fully satisfied. To me it is rich in its simplicity and will, I think, appeal to the person of taste much more than would the gaudy lithographs of the day.

Much of the foregoing is addressed chiefly to old business friends and acquaintances, but there will, I know, be many who for the first time will this year see this little book. To such I would say that this business is now eight years old (or young). It was begun after more than ten years of enthusiastic amateur devotion to the Rose. During these years of amateur effort I tried all sorts, conditions and sizes of roses from all over the Rose-growing world. I went through all phases of the amateur's experiences,his successes and his failures and the roses I offer you to-day are the result of years of experiment. My roses are grown and rested in Nature's way. No thinking person, if he pauses for a moment, would expect a rose grown under the tropical conditions of a greenhouse to really thrive when transferred to the much less favorable conditions out-of-doors. (See under heading "The Stock I Send Out," on page 13, for fuller details of the nature of my stock.)

While there is no "royal road" to successful rose growing, the observance of a few simple instructions will insure success even to the beginner, and in the following pages I have endeavored to make the pathway plain and easy. That I have succeeded beyond all my fondest hopes, is attested by the fact that literally thousands of people all over this vast country and Canada have achieved with my roses a success far beyond their expectations or even hopes. This is evidenced in the bulging files of testimonial letters I have received entirely unsolicited, and these come not only from the average planter, but from landscape architects and professional gardeners also. No greater evidence of the quality of my stock could possibly be shown than the fact that each year, with less advertising, finds our increased stock largely oversold at the end of the season.

My list of roses is a select one. I do not claim to offer every variety worth growing, but the cream of those which succeed best generally. This saves the inexperienced planter much confusion and insures against making a poor selection, which often occurs in choosing varieties from a voluminous list where each and every sort is usually described in superlatives only.

This little book is my only salesman. It tries to be a respectful one; it hopes it will be a welcome one. It knocks at your door modestly, patiently, and while it will not importune you to buy, it is eager to serve at your bidding. Will you let it?

Faithfully yours,

GEO. H. PETERSON.

Fair Lawn, N. J., January 1, 1912.

Some of my epoch-making Roses (see pages 29-30) photographed November, 1911.
Three center rows, **Frau Karl Druschki;** Row on extreme left, **Wm. R. Smith.**

How to Reach Nurseries

My nurseries are located on Fair Lawn Avenue, near the R. R. depot of Fair Lawn, on the Bergen County branch of the Erie R. R. They can also be reached by trolley via "Hudson River Line" foot of West 130th street, New York. Take Paterson car and change at Ridgewood Junction to a Ridgewood car, which leave at Fair Lawn Avenue, and walk eastward one-half mile. The nurseries are less than two miles east of the north end of Paterson.

The above applies to my exhibition and growing grounds. The new nursery buildings are located on the home farm, corner of River Road and Berdan Ave., a mile nearer Paterson. Visitors coming prior to blooming time, should take the same trolley route, but get off at Berdan Ave. and walk westward (to left) one block.

Visitors may inspect flowers also on Sunday, but positively no business is done on that day.

A Brief Historical Sketch

While little is definitely known of the origin of the rose as a family in the domain of flora, we are at least certain that it was in cultivation, and held in high esteem, some three thousand years ago. King Solomon makes several allusions to the rose in his various writings: "Let us crown ourselves with rosebuds before they be withered," and again, indicating the high estimation of this flower at that time, he says: "I am the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley." There is, I know, much question as to whether this "Rose of Sharon" was really a rose, but I like to think it was, and is it not a fact that several different species are found in Syria?

To find the rose definitely termed the "Queen of Flowers," we must, however, come a little further down the pathway of time to the period of early Grecian greatness. Homer (800 B. C.), the most celebrated poet of antiquity, in his Iliad and Odyssey, compares the colors of the rising sun with that of the rose. Herodotus (450 B. C.) speaks of the delightful perfume of the roses in the gardens of Macedonia.

To Anacreon (500 B. C.) we owe one of the most charming poems on the rose. Sappho the Greek poetess, who was unquestionably the greatest woman poet of antiquity, was at her best when singing of the rose, and it may have been she who first styled it "Queen of Flowers."

"Would Jove appoint some flower to reign
In matchless beauty on the plain,
The Rose, mankind will all agree,
The Rose the Queen of Flowers should be."

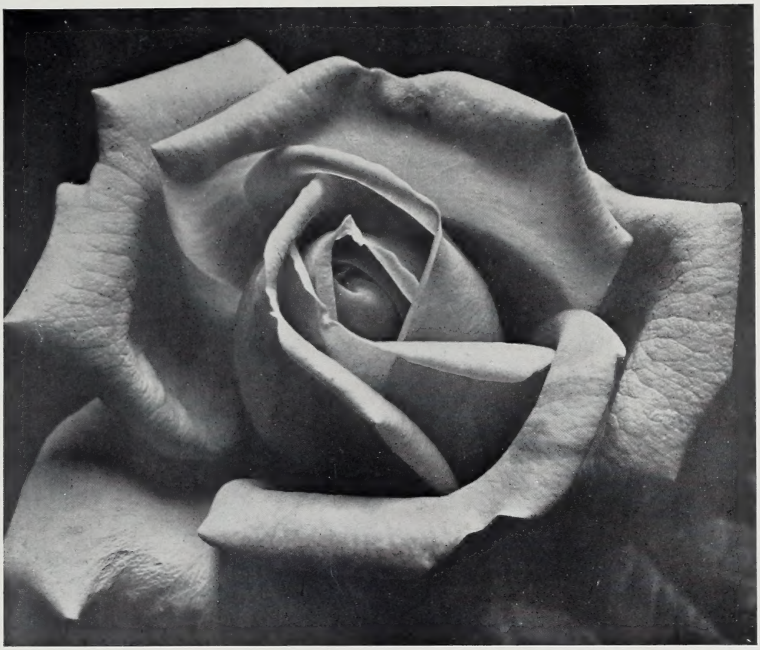
That the Rose occupied a very warm place in the hearts of the Greeks is very evident from the literature left us, and how beautifully expressive is this regard alluded to in

"Homer praised its form of grace,
Horace its richly tinted face."

Greatly esteemed as it was by the Greeks, we find the early Romans no less appreciative. Virgil and Pliny make frequent mention of it, the latter devoting an entire chapter in his Natural History to roses. From the writings of these authors and others, it is evident that the rose, at least so far as quantity was concerned, was then much more largely cultivated than in our own day. This we assume from the many instances on record of the lavish use of this flower by the luxury loving Romans. Suetonius, in telling of a fête given by the Emperor Nero, relates how nearly $100,000 was spent for roses alone. Knowing, as we do, that Cleopatra and others were accustomed to strew the couches and floors with rose petals to a depth of several inches, we can readily credit Suetonius.

And with all their enthusiasm and love for the rose, it is probable that the Damask and Centifolia roses were the best they knew. Had they such massive blooms as Paul Neyron, such size and snow-white purity combined as in Frau Karl Druschki, such glowing richness as Etoile de France, or such exquisite buds as Killarney? I think not, and believe we are infinitely more rich to-day in this respect than their fondest dreams could possibly grasp.

In the Middle Ages the rose played a most important part in the history of both France and England. The "War of the Roses," bathing England in blood, brought to that flower a prominence never attained by any other. And it comes down to us of to-day, not the emblem of warfare, but symbolic of beauty, peace and purity, now as ever before unquestioned Queen.



Conrad F. Meyer (See page 26)

The Cultivation of the Rose

Location of Site

This, the first step, is important. The rose garden *must not* be situated under the branches of trees and *should* be placed well away from all tree and shrubbery growth, as the roots of these extend much further than their branches.

Select, if possible, an "open" situation, *i. e.*, where the plants will get plenty of air and sunshine.

It is not necessary, nor even desirable, however, that there should be unbroken sunshine all day, especially during the Summer. A southeastern exposure is probably the ideal one in which the garden will reach its fullest development, but the flowers will retain their dewy morning freshness longer (and it is in the early morning that the rose is at its best) if beds are placed where the morning sun is slow in reaching.

Soil

The ideal soil is what may be termed a clay loam. This is of an adhesive nature, but should be sufficiently porous to permit the ready drainage of surplus water. Any good garden soil, however, which will produce good vegetables, will, with proper fertilization, yield very fine roses. A too heavy soil may be improved by working in a little coarse sand and vice versa.

Fertilizers

This, while not a very pleasant topic or article to handle, is, nevertheless, a most important one. Animal manure, from one to two years old, is, where it can be obtained, the most desirable. Cow manure is generally preferred by rosarians. It can be used most liberally without any danger of burning; it is also most useful in holding moisture in the soil. Horse manure, when new, is very heating and should not be used while in this condition except as a Winter mulch. Hog, sheep and chicken manure are also very useful. The last two should, however, be used sparingly.

Ground Bone is the most useful of the commercial fertilizers. This may be obtained in several degrees of fineness. My own practice is to mix fine bone meal, medium ground bone and coarse crushed bone. In this way I obtain both immediate and lasting results. This may be used separately or to supplement animal manures. After the beds are well dug, scatter the bone on the surface until the ground is nearly covered; then, with the use of a fork, it can be quickly and thoroughly mixed with the already fined soil.

Nitrate of Soda, an odorless article resembling a coarse, brownish, damp salt, is useful in promoting quick growth. It should be scattered thinly (about a good tablespoonful to a plant) on the surface after plants have leaved out. This should be followed by a thorough soaking. Where plenty of animal manure is available, it is generally best to let artificial fertilizers alone, for if injudiciously used, harm often results.

Air-slacked lime is also very beneficial. A cupful to the plant, scattered on the surface and forked in, in early April and again in Midsummer, is usually very helpful, acting both as a sweetener of the soil and fertilizer.

Preparation of Beds

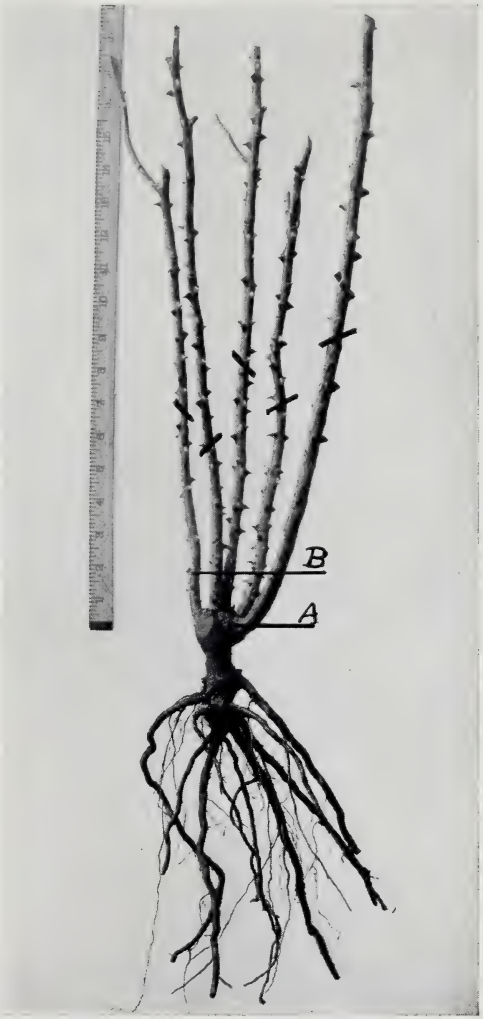
Where the *best* attainable results are desired, the beds should be "trenched" to a depth of 15 to 18 inches—*i. e.*, the soil should be removed to that depth, well pulverized, mixed with from one-third to one-fourth of its bulk with well-rotted animal manure, and when returned should stand about three or four inches higher than surrounding soil. It will settle quickly at the first heavy rain. In a low situation, or where the water does not quickly disappear after a rain, drainage will be necessary. This may be effected by removing another section of soil about 8 to 12 inches, and filling in with stones, broken bricks, or other similar substances, the smaller pieces on top, and the whole given a coating of gravel or ashes to prevent the soil washing through. The soil taken out at this depth is, especially in the East, usually quite incapable of supporting plant life, and should be removed from the premises.

I Cannot Emphasize Too Strongly the Importance of Thorough Preparation of Soil. Do not leave the manure in layers or lumps, but break it up and mix until there are neither lumps of manure nor soil to be found. You will, of course, use the best obtainable soil for your rose beds. Two-thirds of your success is dependable upon preparation—we supply the other third in the right kind—our kind—of plants.

Planting and Pruning

Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart, the distance being governed by the space at one's disposal and the length of time the planting will probably remain undisturbed. Hybrid Teas and Teas will require about 1½ to 2 feet.

If the plant has been budded low (the point where branches first break out above root), say within 2 or 3 inches of root, the plant should be set so that junction of top with root stock is about 1 to 2 inches below surface of bed. This cannot be done with Holland or other cheaply grown stock, as there is usually a stem of 6 to 8 inches between root and bud. Were such a plant set as before directed, the root would be too deep, resulting usually in the death of the plant. The roots should be spread out, fine soil worked in around them *and pressed firmly about the plant with the foot.* After pressing



"A" indicates point of bud with root stock. "B" proper depth to plant.

A Hybrid Tea Rose Bush as sent to you. Should be further cut back to cross marks on planting.

soil firmly, draw a little soil over foot-marks to prevent "baking." One good watering may be given after planting, but will not be necessary if soil is moist and planting is well and early done. Bear in mind that a dormant plant requires very little moisture.

Roses should be cut back severely when first set out, if planting is done in Spring. My roses are partially pruned when shipped, and from one-half to two-thirds of wood should be further cut away on planting.

It is impossible to set an inflexible rule for pruning, but it should be borne in mind that the smallest wood should always be cut back shortest. If then, on an average, we leave the strongest growths 8 inches, the others from 3 to 6 inches, cutting out entirely the very weak and dead wood, pruning will be pretty well and safely done. It is well to observe the condition of the dormant buds when pruning, and leave for the terminal bud a good, stout, unbruised one. Ordinarily, an outside bud should be chosen to make the leading shoot, but otherwise if the shoot to be operated upon is much out of the perpendicular. The cut should be made with a sharp knife or pruning shears about one-half inch above bud.

It frequently happens, as the season advances, that buds are pushing out near the tops of bushes when received, and the inexperienced amateur fears to cut these away. This should, nevertheless, be done, and the dormant buds below will then start into growth. The reason for such close pruning becomes apparent on a moment's reflection. Take a cane of a year's growth and it is always largest and strongest nearest its base. Here, too, the eyes, from which must come this season's blooming wood, are strongest, and were we to leave the canes long or uncut, these lower eyes would remain dormant, as growth is always most active at the highest point left of sound, live wood.

The foregoing applies to newly set plants. In the Autumn it will be found that some of the season's growths are from 5 to 6 feet high. As soon after heavy frosts as convenient, these should be cut back to about 3 feet to prevent loosening of plant in soil by swaying and switching in wind. This also greatly improves appearance of garden in Fall and Winter. No further pruning should be done until March or when Winter is over, and before growth begins. A thorough and close pruning should then be given *of the wood of the previous year's growth*, very much as directed for newly set plants. Last year's wood is easily determined by its lighter green and smoother appearance than is seen in older wood.

When to Plant

Dormant roses, of *all* classes, should be planted as soon as the ground is dry enough to crumble when worked after frost goes out in Spring. Remember these roses are without foliage, and even the Teas will stand the ordinary freezing which may follow. Here, the same latitude as New York, the Spring planting season usually opens in late March or early April. From Virginia southward, planting may begin in February, and in fact, we ship safely all Winter long to far Southern and Pacific Coast points. Planting may, however, be safely accomplished in the South long after the usual planting season there is passed, as our plants remain dormant very late in the North. I would urge my Northern friends to plant as early as possible, as the size and quality of the *first crop* of blooms are largely governed by time of planting. Hybrid Perpetuals and other hardy roses may be planted to advantage in late Fall, but I do not advise Fall planting in the North of Hybrid Teas or Teas. A severe Winter would operate more to the interest of the plant seller than to the planter. These will be easier to Winter after a season's growth is made.

Diseases and Insects

Mildew This is shown in a grayish, crinkled appearance of the foliage, and usually occurs after cool nights and where the air drainage is bad. On its first appearance the affected plants and those surrounding should be sprayed with Potassium Sulphuret, obtainable in lump form at drug stores. Dissolve one ounce of this in two gallons of cold water and apply as fine spray. This we have found very efficacious, much more so than the old way of dusting with flowers of sulphur.

Black Spot A disease of a fungous nature, appearing, as its name indicates, as a black spot on the foliage leaf, causing it eventually to fall. It rarely occurs

Souv. du President Carnot (See page 23)

in the early part of the season, and the Teas are almost, if not quite, exempt from its ravages. The best preventive yet known is a spraying in April, before the foliage is developed, and again in late June, with "Bordeaux Mixture," but even this is uncertain and cannot be applied while plants are in bud, because of discoloration to foliage. This disease always begins with the foliage at the base of the plant and works upward. A close watch should be kept, beginning in mid June, and as soon as the spotted foliage appears it should be cleanly stripped from the stem, taking off as well two or three leaf stalks immediately above, which, as yet, *seem* to be unaffected. This foliage should be carried well away from the garden. This, if thoroughly done, will usually stop or hold in check the disease. A careful watch should be kept, however, and the defoliating operation repeated when necessary.

Aphis or Green Fly

A sluggish, often wingless, little sucking insect, which sometimes gathers in countless numbers on the tips of the new growths. Tobacco in some form will quickly dispose of them if used before they are too numerous, when it may require persistent efforts to dislodge them. Tobacco water, made by steeping tobacco stems in hot water until it has the appearance of strong tea, applied with a small sprayer, whisk broom, or, better yet, by bending down the affected branches into a vessel of the water, is a simple and effective remedy. For those who have but a very few plants, a five-cent paper of cheapest smoking tobacco will be sufficient to make about two gallons, or two-thirds of an ordinary water pailful. Fresh tobacco dust applied thickly when the foliage is moist will also prove effective.

Green Worms

The larvæ of several kinds of winged insects, which feed on the foliage, may be quickly disposed of by an application of powdered white hellebore applied, while the foliage is moist, with a small powder bellows. This will, it is true, give the foliage a dusty appearance, but where a hose is available it can readily be washed off the following day, as, if fresh, it will have quickly and thoroughly done its work. Repeat every two weeks if necessary.

Rose Bug

A familiar insect, whose appearance is fortunately limited to about three weeks in early Summer. In some localities, quite troublesome; in others, rarely so. A very stupid insect, usually found feeding on the petals of white or light-colored roses, and when touched or jarred will, especially in the early morning, readily fall into a vessel containing a little kerosene. They can be poisoned; but as they do not appear until the flowers are open, the latter will be spoiled by any application sufficiently strong to produce the desired effect.

The quickest and neatest way to dispose of those already on the bushes is to spray with wood alcohol. This will kill any insect by contact, and, evaporating quickly, it does not injure the flowers if applied in a mist-like spray. Ordinary care should be exercised, however, to see that the vapor is not *inhaled* by the operator, as medical authority tells me this will affect one's eyesight.

The reader should not allow the foregoing to discourage him, as, with a well-prepared soil, strong, vigorous plants to start with, and a little watchfulness to nip in the bud any attack of insects or disease, he will have little to fear. It is the indifferent, indolent grower and the planter of greenhouse-grown roses that have been raised among tropical conditions, whose plants suffer severely. In our own exhibition gardens the only remedies or insecticides used are two or three applications each of tobacco dust, hellebore and Potassium Sulphuret annually.

Wm. R. Smith (See page 24)

The Disease-proof Rose

The above is an exact reproduction of a photograph of blooms just as they were cut in my gardens in September.

Winter Protection

As strong dormant plants can now be had in the Spring at moderate prices, this heading will not appeal to all. Many, however, cannot afford an outlay for roses each year, and to such we offer the best of our experience. The Hybrid Perpetuals are mostly hardy enough to withstand an ordinary Winter without protection. Their vitality, however, will be conserved by some protection. There is no protection so good as soil itself, and when protecting the Teas and Hybrid Teas it is a wise plan to hoe up a mound of earth about each plant and then fill in between the mounds with manure. Somewhat coarse, fresh manure may be used for this Winter mulching, although fresh horse manure may prove injurious. The uncovered tops may be tied up with straw or the bed filled in with leaves, hay, straw or like material. Evergreen branches are also good. In localities where mice abound it may prove unwise to use leaves as the mice sometimes make their Winter home there and denude the rose canes of their bark. This protection should be gradually removed in March (latitude of New York City) or as soon as snow is gone or cold weather over. Protection should not be applied until after freezing nights begin.

The surest method where the Winters are extremely rigorous is to dig up the plants before the ground freezes, lay them flat in a two foot trench in well-drained soil and cover with the soil taken out. In early Spring, as soon as the ground is fit to work, dig up and replant. Tender roses may also be Wintered in boxes of soil in a cool cellar, or heeled in in the floor (if of earth) itself. But two or three waterings will be required during the Winter, just sufficient to prevent drying out.

As the superiority of my stock as flower producers is now so generally known I did not intend this year to take up valuable space with testimonial letters, but to emphasize that my roses are also unusually hardy I submit the following extracts from two letters received last Summer. The first is from the bleak state of Wisconsin and comes from Mr. Chas. Ross, of Mineral Point. After telling how unusually exposed and severe a location his is, he says:

"It is truly a condition for the survival of the fittest. In the last four years I have probably planted 250 or 275 Roses; of these probably 90 came from you. I have examined the bushes pretty carefully this Spring and I have about 100 left in good condition. Of these 80 per cent. are your roses. Own root roses seem useless with me."

Then here is a letter from Miss K. M. McKie, Cambridge,N. Y. This location is in the northern part of the state near the Vermont line.

"I wish you could see the 75 rose bushes—Hybrid Teas—bought of you in 1909, and 1910. Such perfect and abundant bloom I have never seen anywhere. The plants winter perfectly in this cold climate where we have from 10 to 25 below zero from December 1st to March 15th. Of course we give them good care. I thank you for the splendid plants you have always sent."

A Plea for Indulgence

No one, not in the business, can begin to realize the stress we labor under during March and April. Remember, please, that we have but a very few weeks in which to do our entire year's business; and so, if in the rush of shipping time, it becomes necessary to ask questions, please make them as brief and to the point as possible. Frequently we are asked questions which are answered in this booklet in greater detail than we could possibly do by letter.

Please, also, preserve your order acknowledgement giving your order-number, and mention this should it be necessary to write about it. This will enable us to locate it promptly and so give you better service.

The Stock I Send Out

Is all dormant out-door grown. The regulation size is two-years old (none smaller) and the first shoots from this wood will bear flowers in two months from time of planting. In some varieties I have also a few extra large three-year old bushes. These will be found priced on page 32.

Size of Roses

H. P.'s, when dug in Fall, run from 2 to 6 feet, according to habit of growth. For convenience and economy in handling and shipping, they are cut back to about 2 feet, and should be further pruned on planting, as directed on page 7.

H. T.'s run about 15 to 24 inches, and Teas 12 to 24 inches.

Frau Karl Druschki, the Peerless (See page 15)

Prices of Roses

The prices of roses will be found at the head of each class, except in a few instances, where the price immediately follows description.

Varieties priced at.....

35c. each are $3.00 per 10; $25.00 per 100
40c. each are $3.50 per 10; $30.00 per 100
45c. each are $4.00 per 10; $35.00 per 100
50c. each are $4.50 per 10; $40.00 per 100
60c. each are $5.50 per 10; $50.00 per 100
75c. each are $6.50 per 10
85c. each are $7.50 per 10

To secure 10-rate, order 10 or more roses in lots of 5 of each **Variety.** (not class).

To secure 100-rate, order 50 or more roses in lots of 10 or more of each variety.

Our roses are done up singly and in bunches of five and ten.

Please remember that all my roses, including newest novelties, are at least two years old and out-door grown.

See page 32 for list of extra large three-year bushes with prices, and page 31 for special Rose Collections.

The Two Cochets (See page 23)

Hybrid Perpetuals

Under this head we find what are, perhaps, the most useful of all roses for permanent planting, combining, as they do, hardiness, vigor of growth and size of flower and bush, with great variety. While so-called "Perpetuals," it will be found that after the heavy June crop, some continue to yield moderately, some give occasional flowers throughout the Summer, and some—must I say it?—none at all.

35 cents each except where noted. (*See quantity prices on page 14*)

ALFRED COLOMB (free to vigorous). **Lacharme, 1865.** Bright carmine-crimson; large and full; globular form; very fragrant. Large, fine foliage; wood green, with few thorns. A fine old rose.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—syn. MAD. FERDINAND JAMAIN (vigorous). Deep rose, shaded carmine; very large globular flower, produced on long stiff stems, richly perfumed. The well known high-priced flower of the American florist. Requiring the highest skill to get it at its best under glass, it also demands the most favorable conditions to amount to anything out-doors. **50c.**

ANNE DE DIESBACH (vigorous). **Lacharme, 1858.** A beautiful shade of carmine-pink; very large and full; moderate bloomer; fragrant. An old-time favorite, but in point of floriferousness it seems rather weak compared with some of the more modern profuse bloomers.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN (very vigorous). **Liabaud, 1871.** Velvety crimson-maroon; large and full; strong, branchy grower. A fine old, very dark rose, still quite popular, as evidenced by the continued demand.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD (free). **Pernet, 1867.** Light pink; large; very symmetrical, fine cupped form, but weak in fragrance. Wood short-jointed; foliage fine and in great profusion right up to flower. Faultless in bush, form and color of flower, this variety is deservedly very popular. Very hardy.

CAPT. HAYWARD (vigorous). **Bennett, 1893.** Light scarlet-crimson; full, perfectly formed flower of delightful fragrance. In addition to its other good qualities, this variety is the freest Autumn bloomer of any red in its class.

CLIO (very vigorous). **W. Paul & Son, 1894.** Flesh color, deepening in center; large, fine globular form; very free bloomer and distinct. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct. Wood closely set with thorns. Buds should be thinned, and near blooming time kept dry when using hose. Easily one of the very finest of Hybrid Perpetuals.

EARL OF DUFFERIN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1887.** Rich velvety-crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large and full; of delightful fragrance. This is one of the best dark roses we have for the careful grower. The blooms are very heavy, often borne on stems insufficiently strong to hold them up, and should be staked when in bud for best results.

FISHER HOLMES (moderately vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1865.** Glowing scarlet-crimson; an improved Gen. Jacqueminot, than which it is more full and a freer bloomer. Very nice fresh foliage. Blooms abundantly, with extra nice buds for cutting. A favorite here.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (very vigorous). **P. Lambert, 1900.** Large, long pointed buds, of first-class form, opening to enormous flowers of absolutely pure snow-white. Outer petals often delicately marbled with carmine. Growth is exceedingly strong. No other rose of our generation has created such a furore among rosarians, both here and abroad, and no mere word description of mine can begin to do it justice. In addition to the excellent qualities stated, it is one of the most prolific and continuous bloomers in the H. P. class. No one who grows roses can possibly afford to omit it. Also known as Snow Queen and White American Beauty. The greatest seller of all roses to-day. **40c.** (See cut, page 13.)

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (vigorous). **Roussel, 1853.** Brilliant crimson; large; fragrant; moderately full. As **"General Jack"** this rose is perhaps more widely known and grown than any other in existence. Despite the fact that we now have, in my opinion, better red roses, the hold of this variety on the popular heart is strong as ever, judging from the yearly demand.

HUGH DICKSON (vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1904.** "A vigorous free grower and perpetual bloomer, with fine foliage; color brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; large and fine form; with high pointed center, opening well in all weathers; very sweetly scented. Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society." This new variety has rapidly taken a place as one of the very best of red roses, but in our climate it is not "perpetual," as we see this quality exhibited in the Hybrid Teas. **40c.**

J. B. CLARK (very vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1905.** I know of no better way to convey the color of this rose than to state that it is practically identical with the old and universally known "General Jack," but here all comparison ends. To begin with, it is the strongest, ruggedest grower of any H. P. I know of, and why others continue to offer it as a Hybrid Tea is a mystery to me. It is also extremely hardy. The flowers are of enormous size, with perfect pointed buds, and come on exceptionally long, strong stems, making it ideal for cutting; fragrant. Very fine, large foliage; bronzy green while young. I am satisfied that this variety will far outrank all other hardy garden roses of its color. Do not prune back very close, as with most varieties. **50c.** (See cut below.)

JOHN HOPPER (vigorous). **Ward, 1862.** Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full. A bushy grower, very hardy, and a standard garden variety. A really good rose, demanding little attention, and one of the earliest in bloom.

J. B. Clark (See description above)

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET (vigorous). **Liabaud, 1878.** Light silvery pink; large cup-shaped flowers; quite fragrant. A distinct rose, giving us one of the prettiest shades of pink imaginable. Exceptionally hardy and unusually profuse bloomer. A favorite old exhibition variety in England.

MAGNA CHARTA. (very vigorous.) **W. Paul & Son, 1876.** Bright rose-pink; large, full and fragrant. Foliage and wood light green. A most excellent rose; easy to grow. The pink H. P. usually offered by florists in the early Spring flowering in pots. While this rose is professionally known as a "Hybrid China," its bloom and habit of growth are very similar to the Hybrid Perpetuals, so I include it among the latter. Worthy a place in every collection.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY. While this is a rose of wonderful size, substance and distinctiveness, it is so difficult to grow and so very tender for a H. P. that I have determined to discontinue offering it.

MARGARET DICKSON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1891.** White, with pale flesh center; large, finely formed flowers of good substance. An unusually strong grower, with very large, fine foliage. Awarded Gold Medal of National Rose Society of England. Stands at the very front among blush roses.

MARIE BAUMANN (moderate). **Baumann, 1863.** Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, and of perfect form; very fragrant. A rose of considerable European reputation. Should be given high culture. The shoots are not strong, and should be staked while in bud.

MARSHALL P. WILDER (very vigorous). **Ellwanger & Barry, 1884.** Carmine-crimson, full and globular; very fragrant. A splendid red rose, similar to Alfred Colomb, but a much more vigorous grower. A variety which the lover of red roses must have.

MRS. JOHN LAING (vigorous). **Bennett, 1887.** Soft pink; large, perfect flower, with petals of great substance, and of a most delicious fragrance. Produces its blooms on long, stiff stems of almost thornless wood, with large, beautiful light green foliage right up to the flower. Very hardy. Possesses, in my opinion, more points of merit than any other rose for general planting. Fine as it is for garden effect, it is unequaled for cutting purposes. If a rosarian may love his roses, this is truly a rose of my heart. Plant a bed of it—a hundred if you can afford it—and you will be cutting roses until heavy frosts.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD (moderately vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1894.** Rich, rosy-pink; outer petals shaded with pale flesh; large, perfect flowers of imbricated form, coming on nice, clean, erect stems. A true perpetual bloomer. Awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society of England. One of the very best and most persistent bloomers of the H. P. class. Stock very scarce this year. **50c.**

PAUL NEYRON (very vigorous). **Levet, 1869.** Deep rose; flowers very large (the largest of any yet in cultivation) and full; a good free bloomer. A strong, upright grower, with large, tough foliage; wood quite smooth. After the main blooming season is over in June this variety will send up during Summer and Fall occasional stout 3 to 4-foot shoots bearing blooms which, in point of size, fragrance and beauty of foliage, equal the best "American Beauties" which the skilled florist can produce. Its immense size and strong growth make it exceedingly valuable to mass with Frau Karl Druschki. "The noblest Roman of them all."

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1861.** Deep velvety crimson-maroon; large and full. In intensity of dark coloring it ranks very high, and all in all is yet about the best very dark rose ever produced. Good, bushy grower and free bloomer. If you can have but one very dark rose, this is "it." (See cut, page 26.)

SUZANNE MARIE RODOCANACHI (vigorous). **Leveque, 1883.** Soft, rosy cerise, a large, well-formed globular rose of great beauty and charm. Magnificent foliage. While not so highly perfumed as some others, this is a really grand rose, deserving more attention here than it has been getting. In England it has a great reputation. The richest colored pink rose in the H. P.'s. **40c.**

TOM WOOD (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1896.** Bright red; very large, full and perfectly formed flowers. An exceedingly fine free-blooming rose of easy cultivation. The color is unique, and it is one of the best "after" bloomers in this class.

ULRICH BRUNNER (very vigorous). **Levet. 1881.** Brilliant cherry red; of immense size (a seedling of Paul Neyron), fine form, fragrant and flowers of great substance and lasting qualities. Wood and foliage very strong and disease-resisting. Wood light, glossy green and almost thornless. A very popular rose.

Hybrid Teas

In recent years this class has experienced more improvement—had more new varieties of real merit added to it than any other, until now it is generally conceded to be the most valuable of all for general outdoor planting.

The varieties of this class are originated, as the name implies,by intermingling the blood of the Tea Rose with that of another class, usually the Hybrid Perpetuals. By this method a rose is produced combining the constant blooming qualities of the former with the vigor of growth and hardiness of the latter. While quite hardy, they will all be benefited by light protection throughout the Winter in the North.

Remember that you get flowers in this class as large as the H. P.'s, of exquisite and more varied style, **and get them continuously until the buds are frozen on the bush.**

40 cents each except where noted. (*See quantity prices on page 14*)

ANTOINE RIVOIRE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1896.** Flesh, marked with carmine, reflecting yellow from base of petals. Large, full flower of striking beauty; very free flowering. This rose which I seem to have overlooked before has all the indications of a fine out-door variety. **50c.**

BELLE SIEBRECHT, syn. MRS. W. J. GRANT (free). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1895.** Rich, deep pink; large flowers, beautifully formed, of the ideal pointed type. Sweetly perfumed. Foliage glossy, of a leathery texture. Very free flowering. A really exquisite rose, in which perfection seems to have reached its goal, but, most unfortunately, the plant is not a very strong grower. (See cut, page 19.)

BESSIE BROWN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1899.** Creamy white; very large, perfectly formed flowers of great substance, pointed, semi-globular shape. Very free blooming and sweetly scented. A Gold Medal Rose, richly deserved.

BETTY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.** Very large, pointed bud opening quickly to a semi-full flower; in color described by the originators as a ruddy gold and coppery rose overspread with golden yellow. In bud this is often exquisite, but as an open flower it is usually worthless. Best in Autumn. Makes breaks at the base noted for their strength and rapidity of growth, which are of a beautiful garnet red lined with bright red thorns. **50c.**

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (free). **Pernet-Ducher, 1908.** In point of coloring this is the most remarkable rose yet produced in this class. The color shades from the richest, glowing blood-red to almost black, with a velvet-like finish. Color is at its richest in September. A full rose, delightfully fragrant. **85c.**

DEAN HOLE (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** Silvery carmined pink, shaded salmon; distinct shade. Flower large, full and fragrant; splendid grower and bloomer. One of the leading show varieties in England and a fine all-around sort. Awarded Gold Medal. **50c.** (See colored cut on front cover.)

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (vigorous). **Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1909.** Intense saffron yellow, changing to orange coppery yellow. Flower large, moderately full, of the Killarney type. Beautiful buds; delightfully fragrant. A new and very distinct yellow, which looks very good to me. **85c.**

ETOILE DE FRANCE (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1904.** Rich, glowing, velvety crimson, centering to vivid cerise; large and very full; most deliciously fragrant. Flowers come singly on long, strong stems, making it invaluable for cutting. Holds its color better in Summer and lasts longer than any dark rose we have. One of the best sellers of the past few years.

FLORENCE PEMBERTON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1903.** "Creamy-white suffused pink, the edges of the petals occasionally flushed peach; flowers large, full, perfect in form, with very high pointed center. Awarded the Gold Medal, N. R. S., and a Silver Medal at Philadelphia, U. S. A." I consider this one of the very best all-around outdoor roses that the Dicksons have given us. **50c.**

GENERAL McARTHUR (vigorous). **Hill, 1905.** Brilliant scarlet crimson; large, full and fragrant; fine. Good habit. This rose, introduced quietly as an American production, is rapidly becoming popular as its merits become better known. A splendid rose.

GRACE MOLYNEUX (vigorous). **Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1908.** Creamy apricot, with flesh center; large, fine form, delicately tea perfumed. A grand variety. In my trial garden of the newer roses last Summer this variety was one of the favored ones. **75c.**

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (very vigorous). **Geschwind, 1897.** Velvety crimson, shading to scarlet center. An exceedingly strong grower, with beautiful plum-colored foliage. Cup-shaped, moderately full flowers usually coming in small clusters at the end of long stems. A very free and continuous bloomer, and very hardy, making it a great bedding rose. Its absolute hardiness, beautiful plum-colored foliage, and its very free and continuous blooming qualities, make this the greatest rose for massing and hedging we possess. A rose which the merest tyro cannot help but succeed with.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (vigorous). **Leenders, 1910.** Large to very large full flower; long pointed bud on long stout stems. Outside of petals brilliant carmine-rose, inner side silvery rosy white. A very distinct and striking novelty of fine habit and bound to become famous. **75c.** (See cut, page 21.)

Belle Siebrecht (See page 18)

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (free). **Lambert and Reiter, 1891.** Creamy white, faintly tinted with lemon; large and full. An exquisite flower, possessing much style and a distinct magnolia-like fragrance. Fine, glossy foliage. A royal rose, well deserving the name it bears. Exceedingly chaste and very popular.

KILLARNEY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.** Flesh, suffused with pale pink; large, pointed buds of exquisite style. Exceedingly rich in bud and half-blown state; opening to large, loose, semi-full flowers. Foliage strikingly beautiful. A continuous bloomer. This is one of the most meritorious roses we possess. The demand for it has been very great and still increases each year, an evidence of its general success and popularity. (See cut, page 24).

LADY ASHTOWN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** In my opinion this is a superb rose, possessing all the style of Belle Siebrecht, than which it is a softer (medium) shade of pink. The buds are exquisitely formed and pointed, opening to a full and perfect bloom. The growth is strong and upright, and all in all we find in it an ideal Hybrid Tea. Very floriferous. The originators claim that this is "An ideal rose for any purpose, and one of the best we have ever raised." **50c.**

LA FRANCE (vigorous). **Guillot, 1867.** Delicate, silvery rose; large, full and of fine globular form. Exceedingly fragrant, with a sweetness peculiar to itself. Very hardy and free blooming. A rose rarely requiring an introduction, as it is, next to General Jacqueminot, probably the best-known rose in existence, and its popularity never wanes. Owing to its very dense petalage the buds of this variety will become "balled" under excessive moisture.

LAURENT CARLE (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Carmine-crimson; very large to immense in size; moderately full. Good persistent bloomer. Has a great future. In the first place it is decidedly the strongest growing H. T. I have ever seen. It is by far the largest red rose of its class we have, and oh! the fragrance of it. The buds come perfect on very long stems ideal for cutting, and while the wide open flower is not so full or perfect as **Etoile de France,** I am satisfied that it will become even more popular for general planting than that variety. Exceptionally hardy. **60c.** (Stock, unfortunately, is again quite limited this year.)

LYON-ROSE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** "A very vigorous rose, somewhat spreading in habit, with prominent thorns; excellent foliage of a rich, reddish green. The flowers are generally borne singly, though occasionally two or three appear on the same shoot, beautiful, full, long buds tipped coral-red, chrome yellow at the base. Flowers large and full, with broad petals. Coloring superb, coral-red or salmon pink shaded with chrome yellow in the center, toning to a shrimp pink at the tips, a most happy and charming contrast of colors. Very fragrant." This rose is probably the most beautiful and distinct of all recent introductions and is proving itself worthy of all the high praise bestowed upon it abroad. You will thank me for urging it upon you. Give it your richest soil. **60c.**

MAD. ABEL CHATENAY (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1895.** Carmine-pink, shading to salmon. Nice pointed buds; very free flowering. The coloring of this rose is peculiarly rich and distinct, and I unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the very best out-door (as well as indoor) Hybrid Teas.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1890.** Light salmon-pink; very large and perfect flowers, of globular form, seldom coming malformed. A superb rose, either as a show or garden variety. Given a rich soil, this variety will produce probably the largest and one of the most beautiful blooms of all the Hybrid Teas. The National Rose Society of England, commenting on this in its official catalogue, says, "One of the very best for all purposes." (See cut, page 29).

MAD. JULES GROLEZ (vigorous). **Guillot, 1897.** Clear china rose; nicely pointed buds borne in great profusion and continuously. Flower large, full and perfect. A sort that keeps "everlastingly at it," and deserves to be better known than it is.

MAD. MAURICE DE LUZE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Large and full flower, deep glowing pink; fine stems and habit. Good all Summer. **50c.**

MAD. RAVARY (moderate). **Pernet-Ducher, 1899.** Very large, full flower, with long pointed buds. Color rich orange yellow. A magnificent rose, showing up much stronger in growth than I at first expected. **50c.**

MAD. SEGOND WEBER (vigorous). **Soupert & Notting, 1908.** Clear salmon-pink; very large, full, finely-formed flower on good stiff stem. Excellent. **60c.**

MARQUISE DE GANAY (vigorous). **Guillot, 1910.** Very large, full, and perfect flower; silvery rose. Very free bloomer, good stems. Last season I selected this as one of the very best of the new ones on trial. **$1.00.**

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (See page 19)

One of the most distinct and meritorious of all the new roses

MARQUISE DE SINETY (free). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Here we have a combination of gold, carmine, ochre and scarlet that baffles my pen to describe. The flower is large, opening perfectly in cupped form and deliciously tea scented. Foliage very glossy, bronzy and leathery. Makes the most entrancingly beautiful yellow bud I have ever seen. Short, stout grower. **$1.00.**

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1908.** Apricot yellow, orange and salmon. This rose is a simply wonderful bushy grower, producing numerous blooms, and has exceedingly beautiful foliage. In bud, splendid, but the open flower is loose and irregular. Despite this drawback few roses have commanded the admiration of the public here that this has. **75c.** (See cut, page 22.)

MRS. AARON WARD (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Indian yellow, variable in color, edging to white. Flowers medium to large, full and perfect cupped form, borne profusely on rigid upright stems. Very good foliage. Splendid all-around bedder and garden variety. **75c.**

MY MARYLAND (vigorous). **Cook, 1909.** Very large, splendidly formed flower, intense glowing salmon-pink. Good grower; free bloomer and delightfully fragrant. A new American rose of very unusual merit in which so far I have been unable to find a fault. **75c.**

PERLE VON GODESBURG (vigorous). **Schneider, 1902.** Creamy yellow. A sport from Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and very similar to that variety except that it is a trifle deeper in color and is a better grower. **50c.**

PHARISAER (vigorous). **Hinner, 1903.** Rosy white, shading to salmon-rose in center. Beautiful long buds opening to very large and full perfect flowers. This variety, from an obscure raiser and which I have known only two seasons, was really superb here last year.

PRINCE DE BULGARIE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1902.** Tinted flesh rose; shaded with apricot, deepening to saffron-yellow. Long graceful buds on long stems, opening to large, beautiful, cup-shaped flowers. Good grower with large, bright green foliage. Splendid out-door variety. **50c.**

PRINCIPAL A. H. PIRIE (vigorous). **Bernaix, 1909.** Silvery salmon-pink, with cochineal center. Flowers large, very full, and open very perfectly. Nice erect stems. Here is another new pink rose which in two years of trial has impressed me **very** favorably indeed. **85c.**

RADIANCE (vigorous). **Cook, 1909.** A new pink rose which I have bloomed but one season, but it looks like one of unusual promise. The growth is splendid, bushy, with light green foliage, bearing its beautiful cup-formed flowers in great profusion. Promises to become a great bedder. **75c.**

RHEA REID (vigorous). **Hill, 1908.** Cherry crimson; brilliant color. Flower large, full and fragrant. Somewhat like General McArthur. **50c.**

Mrs. A. R. Waddell (See page 21)

SENATEUR MASCURAUD (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1910.** Color described by the originator as "sea amber yellow, with yolk yellow center, toning to bright sulphur yellow when fully expanded." I confess I do not know what "sea amber yellow" is, but I do know, from one season's trial, that this variety impressed me as about the most strikingly beautiful real yellow rose I have yet seen. **$1.50.**

SOUVENIR DU PRESIDENT CARNOT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1895.** Rosy flesh, shaded white; large pointed buds of superb form. Very free flowering. One of the very best of its class and color. (See cut, page 9.)

VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE (very vigorous). **Bennett, 1886.** Creamy flesh. Fragrant and very full peony-like flower; of enormous size if buds are thinned out as they should be, as this variety is a most profuse and persistent bloomer. Superb in Autumn.

WHITE KILLARNEY (vigorous). **Waban, 1908.** Identical with Killarney except in color which is white, delicately shaded with rose. Seen everywhere now in florist's shops taking the place of **The Bride. 50c.** (See cut, page 28.)

WM. SHEAN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons. 1906.** Pure, clear pink, full flower of enormous size; delicately veined. Superb in form, color and substance. Grown under fair conditions, this will prove to be the largest Hybrid Tea rose in existence, but apparently will not produce so many flowers as some others. **50c.**

Teas

Before the advent of the Hybrid Tea class, Tea Roses had to be chiefly relied upon for roses after June, and while this class is not now so important as formerly, there are some varieties still indispensable. The foliage is mostly leathery and glossy, resisting disease and attacks of insects much better than most classes. They mostly have a delicate Tea perfume. Should be given Winter protection north of Baltimore.

40 cents each except where noted. (*See quantity prices on page 14*)

DUCHESS DE BRABANT (vigorous). **Bernede, 1857.** Pink, shaded rose. Flower of medium size and fullness, cup-shaped. Foliage small and dense. There is a charm and daintiness about this Rose which always appeal strongly to me. An unequalled button-hole flower. One of the hardiest teas. An old-time favorite of mine revived.

HARRY KIRK (vigorous). **Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1907.** Deep sulphur yellow with lighter edges to petals. Large, full and well-formed flowers; good grower and bloomer. Awarded gold medal. **75c.**

MAMAN COCHET (vigorous). **Cochet, 1893.** Light pink, outer petals splashed with bright rose; very large pointed buds exquisitely moulded, petals recurving as they expand. Growth spreading; very hardy. For several years this has been one of the most popular Teas with the demand still increasing. Best in cool, moist weather. (See cut, page 14.)

MARIE VAN HOUTTE (very vigorous). **Ducher, 1871.** Pale lemon-yellow, suffused with white; border of petals often tipped with bright rose; large, of beautiful form and fine habit. As an outdoor Tea, this variety has long been in the front rank. Fine, strong grower and very hardy for a Tea.

MRS. B. R. CANT (very vigorous). **Cant & Sons, 1901.** Outer petals deep rose; inner petals soft silvery rose, suffused with buff at the base. Exceedingly full flowers, globular and fragrant. This variety is a magnificent grower, making a large bush, which bears bountifully a charming and very distinct rose. A sort which no one can afford to omit.

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING (vigorous). **Soupert & Notting, 1902.** Color, apricot-yellow shaded to golden yellow. Nicely pointed buds of medium size produced freely all season. Bush a fine grower when established. Probably the best all-around yellow tea.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (very vigorous). **Cook, 1897.** White, outer petals usually tinged with rose. A "sport" from Maman Cochet, and possesses all the beautiful characteristics of that famous sort, differing only in color. Unquestionably the best white outdoor Tea Rose we have. Grand in September. (See cut, page 14.)

WM. R. SMITH (very vigorous). **Shellem, 1907.** This is, in my opinion, the greatest late Summer and Fall rose ever introduced. While a true everbloomer, it is not so perfect in early Summer; but after most other roses are gone, this variety begins to come out strong and continues to improve until, in October (here), it is cut down by frost. The general color effect is a "peachy" blush, with yellow at base of petals. The form, as can be seen from photograph, is exquisitely moulded; the flower, of unusual substance, opening perfectly and full to the center. The growth is exceptionally strong, the plant constantly sending up great big reddish-garnet flowering shoots, that are a joy to behold. The mature foliage is a rich dark glossy green, beautifully set off by reddish thorns all along the stem, which in strength and length is unequaled, making it an ideal rose for cutting. And the beauty of it all is, it is absolutely immune from disease. Even though mildew and black spot run riot through other neglected roses adjoining, Wm. R. Smith will be found untouched. Pinch off side buds and you will then have the ideal rose for cutting.

While generally considered hardy I have seen it killed back to ground by extreme cold, and so in severe latitudes it should be protected as are other everblooming roses.

This rose wrongly masquerades under the name of **Jeannette Heller,** and while the introducers of **Charles Dingee** claim their's is a distinct variety, I have yet to find anyone, in or out of the trade, who can see the difference. **50c.** (See cut, page 11.)

Killarney, the Exquisite (See page 20)

Mrs. B. R. Cant (See page 23)

Moss Roses

These are valuable chiefly as buds, which are prettily covered with a moss-like substance—hence the name. Unlike most classes, they fail to respond, in the way of improvement, to the hybridizer's art, the Common Moss, which can be traced back more than three centuries, being still one of the best. They are very hardy, have but one season of bloom, and exact but little care except that they are susceptible to mildew.

35 cents each. (*See quantity prices on page 14*)

BLANCHE MOREAU (vigorous). **Moreau-Robert, 1880.** Pure white; large and full; beautifully mossed. A free-blooming variety.

CRESTED MOSS (vigorous). **Vibert, 1827.** Rosy pink; well mossed; fragrant and beautiful. Quite exempt from mildew.

SALET (vigorous). **Lacharme, 1854.** Light rose and blush; very pretty. One of the freest bloomers in its class.

Miscellaneous Roses

Here will be found a few of the choicest roses in cultivation, which are not included in preceding classes. All are hardy.

CONRAD F. MEYER—Hybrid Rugosa—(very vigorous). **Froebel, 1900.** Large, full flowers of a clear, silvery rose color, resembling in bud the well-known La France rose. Very fragrant and good in every way. This is a very strong growing and interesting hybrid, differing radically in foliage and wood from its Rugosa parentage and giving us a flower much like a Hybrid Tea. Makes a very large and hardy bush. Blooms very early. Would make a wonderful high hedge. **50c.** (See cut, page 5.)

HERMOSA—Bourbon—(vigorous). **Marcheseau, 1840.** Bright rose. A little under medium size and moderately full; always in bloom. One of the most desirable for mass bedding, and of the easiest culture. **35c.**

PERSIAN YELLOW—Austrian—(vigorous). **Willock, 1838.** Deep golden yellow, moderately full flower. Wood a distinct chocolate-brown color. Foliage small; delicately scented. A very hardy garden rose. Established plants should be pruned very little. **35c.**

SOLEIL d' OR—Pernetiana—(vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1900.** A most remarkable combination of orange, yellow and reddish gold. In its foliage and reddish-brown wood the parentage of Persian Yellow is clearly shown. Where the disease known as black spot is prevalent, I would advise that this variety and Persian Yellow be planted apart from other roses, as they are easily affected and will spread the disease. **50c.**

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—Bourbon—(free). **Beluze, 1843.** Delicate flesh; large, very full and perfect camelia-like flower. Fine foliage. One of the oldest of roses, still unsurpassed in its class. **40c.**

Prince Camille de Rohan (See page 17)

Climbing Roses

Under this head we find most of the various classes represented. As an ornamental plant for covering porches or verandas, side walls, pillars, fences, etc., they are unequaled, calling forth more admiration than anything else which can be similarly used. They require but little pruning.

All except the Hybrid Teas are hardy, and in the North these should be taken down and covered with clean soil to insure wintering. These Hybrid Tea climbers will not grow so rapidly as the rambling roses, but they give such magnificent blooms continuously throughout the season that they are well worth the little extra care required. Give them your best possible soil. The Wichuriana Hybrids are rampant growers and very pliable, particularly adapted to covering porches, trellises, stone walls, embankments, etc.

ARDS ROVER (Hybrid Perpetual). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.** Crimson, shaded maroon. Large fine blooms; handsome foliage. A very distinct and desirable addition to this class. **50c.**

CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT (Hybrid Tea). **W. Paul & Son, 1899.** A climbing form of the beautiful variety of same name. Vigorous, and one of the most desirable of the ever-blooming climbers. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (Hybrid Tea). **A. Dickson & Sons. 1897.** A strong climbing sport, identical with parent plant, except in habit of growth. (See "Hybrid Tea" section). Makes an exceedingly chaste pillar rose. A really great variety. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.** A few mammoth bushes, **$1.00.**

CLIMBING KILLARNEY (Hybrid Tea). A strong climbing new sport from one of the most popular roses grown to-day. I have had it but one Summer, but despite the dry weather it grew most luxuriantly. Has the same beautiful garnet foliage, and flowers are identical with the old Killarney. **75c.**

CLIMBING MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT. (Hybrid Tea). **Chauvry, 1902.** A very strong climbing sport from this now well-known pink H. T., which is an immense, full flower of richest pink. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Polyantha). **Turner, 1893.** Bright crimson, small flowers produced in clusters. A rose of exceedingly strong growth, succeeding in almost any situation where a rose will grow. Quite hardy. The well-known, popular climber, and while it is very attractive and showy when in bloom, after June the foliage becomes rusty and unsightly, and the bush is anything but attractive during the remainder of the season. **35c.** Extra heavy, **50c.**

DOROTHY PERKINS (Wichuriana Hybrid). **Jackson & Perkins, 1901.** Beautiful shell pink; fragrant and full, blooming in clusters in late June here. The most popular of all hardy climbing roses during the past five years, with the demand increasing each succeeding year. The growth is exceedingly strong, the foliage a glossy green, retaining its lustre all Summer. It also seems impervious to disease and insect attacks. Hardy as an oak. Exceedingly valuable for training about pillars and along verandas, as the growths are very pliable. It is also very desirable as a cover for stone walls, embankments, fences and arbors. It does not run to naked stems, but continues to send out new shoots from the ground each season, so that the bush is a mass of bloom from top to bottom. **35c.** Extra heavy and bushy, **50c.**

HIAWATHA (Wich. Hybrid). **Walsh, 1905.** A single rambler, rich red, shading to white in center with golden anthers. A very distinct and beautiful hardy climber. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

LADY GAY (Wich. Hybrid). **Walsh, 1904.** An improved Dorothy Perkins. It has the same habit and color (shell pink), but the individual flowers seem more full and perfect. It also seems to be even a stronger grower. An English criticism of it says: "Similar in all respects to Dorothy Perkins, but the flowers are larger and the color deeper, in some instances, whilst in other plants the difference is scarcely distinguishable." **40c.** Extra heavy, **60c.**

MAD. JULES GRAVEREAUX (Tea). **Soupert & Notting, 1901.** Buff, peach and yellow. A rose of immense size and fullness, opening perfectly. A strong, beautiful grower. This I consider one of the most superb of all roses, my only regret being that my stock is so very limited. **75c.** Very stocky and heavy, **$1.00.**

REVE D' OR (Noisette). **Ducher, 1869.** Deep yellow; medium-sized buds of great beauty borne in profusion. A hardy yellow climber which will succeed almost everywhere. Met with very frequently all over Continental Europe. **40c.**

TAUSENDSCHON (**The Rose of a Thousand Beauties.**) (Polyantha.) **Schmidt, 1906.** Pink, varying from flesh to rosy carmine. Beautiful flowers (very large for this class) produced in large trusses; fragrant and very hardy. A stem of this is a bouquet in itself. Regarded very highly here; in fact, on bushes set the year before, the showing in 1910 was one of marvelous abundance and beauty. Needs no Winter protection. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

TRIER (Polyantha). **Lambert, 1904.** Large clusters of creamy white flowers showing golden yellow anthers. Very profuse bloomer and very hardy. A charming and distinct new rose which I recommend highly. Should be in every collection. Bushy grower of moderate height for a climber. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

WHITE DOROTHY (Wich. Hybrid). **Cant & Sons, 1908.** A new sport from Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in every point except color, which is pure white. Awarded Gold Medal, N. R. S., and others. **60c.**

White Killarney (See page 23)

An Epoch in Rose Growing

Below will be found listed a few varieties in which I have to offer this year some of the most remarkable bushes which in all my experience as a rose fancier I have ever seen, and I truly believe they inaugurate an epoch in rose producing.

At the time I started this business it was the generally accepted idea among the few who propagated and grew roses out of doors in this country that, with the exception of the Hybrid Perpetual and other hardy roses, the less hardy kinds, such as Hybrid Teas and Teas, could not be successfully grown here. In my investigation of the matter I found various theories advanced. Some said the buds would not take in our hot, dry Summers; others said the buds would surely die in Winter, and while there were other reasons given, these seemed to be the chief two, and so I set to work to overcome them. In the first place, I was not satisfied with the stocks which

Mad. Caroline Testout (See page 20)

have been used for budding, and so secured an exceedingly hardy and vigorous new rose stock from Japan, and then, instead of budding in the trying months of July and August, I waited until September. The ground was then removed from each stock so as to get the bud inserted very low, practically on the root. Then, just before Winter set in, each plant was carefully mounded up with the hoe. As a result of these efforts I now present to you what I actually believe to be the finest, strongest roses, both as to root and top, that have ever been grown.

During the Summer I have had several experienced rose growers from both this country and abroad to see this lot of roses, and without exception they have marveled and said that they too, never saw roses to equal these and, mind you, this past season was a very dry one.

Originally I had about seven thousand in this lot, but a tornado-like storm, which felled large trees and houses in our neighborhood, blew about one-half of the tops off the stocks one May day when the growths were very soft and tender.

On another page will be found a reproduction of a photograph of some of these roses just before they were dug in November.

Not only are these the best roses I ever saw, but perhaps the most gratifying phase of the whole matter is that not a single plant of more than three thousand threw up a sucker all season long, and so I verily believe that the chief and only real valid objection to budded roses is about to be removed. These roses are my triumph. When I was a boy in school my teacher told me that genius was the capacity for taking infinite pains. I have never had even a speaking acquaintance with the former, but the success of this whole business, and particularly this last venture, rests upon the latter.

Next year we shall have fifteen thousand of these roses, and the year after forty thousand.

Not more than ten of a variety will be sold to any one person, as I am desirous that these roses will be given as wide a trial as possible, but where ten of a variety are ordered a reduction of 10 per cent. will be allowed. These prices may seem high, but they will not when the stock is received, and particularly this year when, owing to the world-wide drought last Summer, roses are very scarce.

$1.00 each, except where noted.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Frau Karl Druschki
Barbarosa ("The Red Druschki")
Helen Keller
Lady Helen Stewart
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford
Paul Neyron

Hybrid Teas and Teas

Entente Cordiale (new), $1.50
Mad. Abel Chatenay
Laurent Carle
Mad. Caroline Testout
Mrs. A. R. Waddell, $1.50
Souv. du Pres. Carnot
White Maman Cochet
Wm. R. Smith

Rose Collections

The beginner, unacquainted with varieties, and who wants to start with a small collection, will find the following sorts to embrace the cream of their classes. The stock used in them is our best, and they are offered at a reduced price only because we are able to get them together in Winter, when there is little else to do, and that we are willing to offer a special inducement to introduce the quality of our roses. Under these circumstances no changes in varieties can be made.

Best 12 Hybrid Perpetuals

Baron de Bonstetten	$0.35
Baroness Rothschild	.35
Clio	.35
Frau Karl Druschki	.40
J. B. Clark	.50
Mad. Gabriel Luizet	.35
Magna Charta	.35
Marshall P. Wilder	.35
Mrs. John Laing	.35
Paul Neyron	.35
Prince Camille de Rohan	.35
Ulrich Brunner	.35
	$4.40

The Set for $3.85

Best 12 Hybrid Teas*

Dean Hole	$0.50
Etoile de France	.40
General McArthur	.40
Gruss an Teplitz	.40
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	.40
Killarney	.40
La France	.40
Lyon-Rose	.60
Mad. Abel Chatenay	.40
Mad. Caroline Testout	.40
Mad. Ravary	.50
Souvenir du President Carnot	.40
	$5.20

The Set for $4.75

Best 6 Teas

Duchess de Brabant	$0.40
Maman Cochet	.40
Marie Van Houtte	.40
Mrs. B. R. Cant	.40
White Maman Cochet	.40
Wm. R. Smith	.50
	$2.50

The Set for $2.25

All three Sets for $10.50

** Some of the newer roses will find a place in this set as soon as a sufficient stock can be worked up.*

Collection of Everblooming Yellow Roses

Duchess of Wellington	$0.85
Mad. Ravary	.50
Marquise de Sinety	1.00
Mrs. A. R. Waddell	.75
Mrs. Aaron Ward	.75
Senateur Mascuraud	1.50
Harry Kirk	.75
	$6.10

The Set for $5.50

Three-Year-Old Roses

Where it can be afforded, these very large bushes are highly desirable, as they will give maximum results at once. In June of the first year a bed of these will have the appearance of an old-established one. I have often been told that my regular two-year roses are larger than other "three-year" stock, so my patrons may be assured that these special plants will prove a treat—that they are all I claim them to be—big, husky, vigorous bushes.

If ten or more plants are ordered, a discount of 10 per cent. may be deducted, and the purchaser may select as many or few varieties as desired. This applies to these three-year plants only.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Anne de Diesbach	$0.60
Baron de Bonstetten	.60
Clio	.60
Frau Karl Druschki	.65
Hugh Dickson	.65
J. B. Clark	.75
Mad. Gabriel Luizet	.60
Magna Charta	.60
Margaret Dickson	.60
Mrs. John Laing	.60
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford	.70
Paul Neyron	.60

Hybrid Teas

Belle Siebrecht	.65
Dean Hole	.75
Etoile de France	.65
Florence Pemberton	.75
Gruss an Teplitz	.65
Jonkheer. J. L. Mock	1.00
K. A. Victoria	.65
Killarney	$0.70
Lady Ashtown	.70
La France	.65
Laurent Carle	.85
Lyon-Rose	1.00
Mad. Abel Chatenay	.65
Mad. Caroline Testout	.65
My Maryland	1.00
White Killarney	.75

Teas

Duchess de Brabant	.65
Harry Kirk	1.00
Maman Cochet	.65
Mrs. B. R. Cant	.65
White Maman Cochet	.65
Wm. R. Smith	.75

Miscellaneous

Conrad F. Meyer	.75
Persian Yellow	.60
Soleil d' Or	.75

MAD. CHAUMY

The Peony

JUST as surely as the Rose is "Queen of the Garden," just so surely is the Peony of to-day King. Stately, dignified and massive as it is, in delicacy of petalage, in varied color and in fragrance, it to-day equals the Rose, demanding and receiving the homage that is its due. Rivaling as it does the Rose in above points, in hardiness, permanency and ease of culture, it stands alone—"The flower for the million and the millionaire."

My entire time for years has been exclusively and enthusiastically devoted to the Peony and the Rose, and I know them intimately and love them both. To-day "Peterson Peonies" are almost as widely and favorably known as "Peterson Roses," signifying the highest possible degree of excellence.

In early June we have the finest display of Peonies to be seen anywhere in this country, if not in the world. Arranged alphabetically in large exhibition gardens, an unusual opportunity is afforded for study and selection of such varieties as most appeal to each individual. Should you contemplate an important planting of this flower next Fall, we shall be very glad to notify you when flowers are reaching their best. A request for such notification may be made at any time from now until June.

There are many of my Rose patrons who know little or nothing of the wondrous beauty of the modern Peony, and these I would especially urge to order a few of the finer sorts for 1912, with my assurance that there is a rare floricultural treat in store for them.

We ship Peonies only in the Fall, and issue annually on August 1st a catalogue of this flower which is mailed on request.

LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY

Louisville, Ky., October 17, 1910.

This is the third successive fall that I have had peonies from you, and again I thank you for the splendid roots sent me. I don't suppose a finer lot was ever sent out than I received last week, and I have had experience with several purchases from Eastern growers, advertising the very best.

It is a pleasure to find in your line of business one man who tries to see how much, instead of how little, he can give the buyer.

Wilson H. Escott.

GEORGE H. PETERSON, FAIR LAWN, N. J.

The use of this ORDER SHEET will insure the prompt and correct filling of your order.

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Quantities	Varieties	INDICATE SPECIAL SIZES IN THIS COL.	PRICE EACH	AMOUNT DOLLARS	AMOUNT CENTS
	HYBRID PERPETUALS		Two-Year		
	ALFRED COLOMB		.35		
	AMERICAN BEAUTY		.50		
	ANNE DE DIESBACH		.35		
	BARON DE BONSTETTEN		.35		
	BARONESS ROTHSCHILD		.35		
	CAPT. HAYWARD		.35		
	CLIO		.35		
	EARL OF DUFFERIN		.35		
	FISHER HOLMES		.35		
	FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI		.40		
	GENERAL JACQUEMINOT		.35		
	HUGH DICKSON		.40		
	J. B. CLARK		.50		
	JOHN HOPPER		.35		
	MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET		.35		
	MAGNA CHARTA		.35		
	MARGARET DICKSON		.35		
	MARIE BAUMANN		.35		
	MARSHALL P. WILDER		.35		

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MRS. JOHN LAING	.35
MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD	.50
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BELLE SIEBRECHT	.40
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SOUVENIR DU PRESIDENT CARNOT	.40
VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE	.40
WHITE KILLARNEY	.50
WM. SHEAN	.50

TEAS

DUCHESS DE BRABANT	.40
HARRY KIRK	.75
MAMAN COCHET	.40
MARIE VAN HOUTTE	.40
MRS. B. R. CANT	.40
SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING	.40
WHITE MAMAN COCHET	.40
WM. R. SMITH	.50

MOSS ROSES

BLANCHE MOREAU	.35
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SALET	.35

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

CONRAD F. MEYER	.50
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PERSIAN YELLOW	.35
SOLEIL D'OR	.50
SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON	.40

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ARDS ROVER	.50
CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT	.50 / .75
CLIMBING K. A. VICTORIA	.50 / .75
CLIMBING KILLARNEY	.75
CLIMBING MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT	.50 / .75

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CRIMSON RAMBLER	{ .35 .50
DOROTHY PERKINS	{ .35 .50
HIAWATHA	{ .50 .75
LADY GAY	{ .40 .60
MAD. JULES GRAVEREAUX	{ .75 1.00
REVE D'OR	.40
TAUSENDSCHON	{ .50 .75
TRIER	{ .50 .75
WHITE DOROTHY	.60

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BEST 12 HYBRID PERPETUALS	3.85
BEST 12 HYBRID TEAS	4.75
BEST 6 TEAS	2.25
ALL THREE OF ABOVE SETS	10.50
COLLECTION OF YELLOW ROSES	5.50

REMARKS

PRESS OF R. L. STILLSON CO., N. Y.